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COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) No 327/2011

of 30 March 2011

implementing Directive 2009/125/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council with regard to ecodesign requirements for fans driven by motors with an electric input power between 125 W and 500 kW

(Text with EEA relevance)

(OJ L 90, 6.4.2011, p. 8)

Amended by:

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实施《欧洲议会和欧盟委员会的2009/125/EC号指令》的委员会条例（EU）第327/2011号

30 March 2011

实施了《欧洲议会与欧盟委员会的2009/125/EC号指令》以及有关风扇的要求

125 W至500 kW驱动电机

（EEA相关文本）

第1条

主题和范围

1. 本条例规定了风扇的生态设计要求，包括在其市场上的放置或服务的风扇，包括那些集成在其他与能源相关的产品的风扇，由2009/125/EC号指令涵盖。

2. 本条例不适用于风扇集成在以下情况中：

   (i) 具有最大3 kW电动输入功率的单独电机，风扇固定在用于驱动主功能性的同一轴上；
   (ii) 洗衣机和洗衣机干燥机
      ≤ 3 kW最大电动输入功率；
   (iii) 厨房罩 < 280 W总最大电动输入功率归属于风扇(s)。

3. 本条例不适用于以下风扇：

   (a) 设计用于在根据94/9/EC号指令定义的潜在爆炸性大气中操作；
   (b) 为了紧急使用，仅在短时间执行，根据理事会指令89/106/EC（2）设置的防火安全要求；
   (c) 设计用于：
      (a) 平均温度超过100 °C的气体
      (b) 位于气体流之外的电机的环境温度超过65 °C；
      (ii) 年平均温度的气体移动和/或电机的环境温度，如果位于气体流之外，低于−40 °C；
   (d) 供应电压>1 000 V AC或>1 500 V DC；
   (iv) 在有毒、高度腐蚀性或易燃环境中或在与研磨性物质的环境中；

4. 本条例不适用于在2015年1月1日前投放市场的作为已投放市场的相同风扇的替换品投放市场的风扇；
   但包装、产品信息和技术文件应明确表示（a），（b）和（c）风扇仅可用于其设计的用途和针对（d）的该产品或该产品的目的；

注释

(e) designed to operate with an optimum energy efficiency at 8 000 rotations per minute or more.

Article 2

Definitions

In addition to the definitions set out in Directive 2009/125/EC, the following definitions shall apply:

1. ‘Fan’ means a rotary bladed machine that is used to maintain a continuous flow of gas, typically air, passing through it and whose work per unit mass does not exceed 25 kJ/kg, and which:

   — is designed for use with or equipped with an electrical motor with an electric input power between 125 W and 500 kW (≥ 125 W and ≤ 500 kW) to drive the impeller at its optimum energy efficiency point,

   — is an axial fan, centrifugal fan, cross flow fan or mixed flow fan,

   — may or may not be equipped with a motor when placed on the market or put into service;

2. ‘Impeller’ means the part of the fan that is imparting energy into the gas flow and is also known as the fan wheel;

3. ‘Axial fan’ means a fan that propels gas in the direction axial to the rotational axis of one or more impeller(s) with a swirling tangential motion created by the rotating impeller(s). The axial fan may or may not be equipped with a cylindrical housing, inlet or outlet guide vanes or an orifice panel or orifice ring;

4. ‘Inlet guide vanes’ are vanes positioned before the impeller to guide the gas stream towards the impeller and which may or may not be adjustable;

5. ‘Outlet guide vanes’ are vanes positioned after the impeller to guide the gas stream from the impeller and which may or may not be adjustable;

6. ‘Orifice panel’ means a panel with an opening in which the fan sits and which allows the fan to be fixed to other structures;

7. ‘Orifice ring’ means a ring with an opening in which the fan sits and which allows the fan to be fixed to other structures;
8. ‘Centrifugal fan’ means a fan in which the gas enters the impeller(s) in an essentially axial direction and leaves it in a direction perpendicular to that axis. The impeller may have one or two inlets and may or may not have a housing;

9. ‘Centrifugal radial bladed fan’ means a centrifugal fan where the outward direction of the blades of the impeller(s) at the periphery is radial relative to the axis of rotation;

10. ‘Centrifugal forward curved fan’ means a centrifugal fan where the outward direction of the blades of the impeller(s) at the periphery is forward relative to the direction of rotation;

11. ‘Centrifugal backward curved fan without housing’ means a centrifugal fan where the outward direction of the blades of the impeller(s) at the periphery is backward relative to the direction of rotation and which does not have a housing;

12. ‘Housing’ means a casing around the impeller which guides the gas stream towards, through and from the impeller;

13. ‘Centrifugal backward curved fan with housing’ means a centrifugal fan with an impeller where the outward direction of the blades at the periphery is backward relative to the direction of rotation and which has a housing;

14. ‘Cross flow fan’ means a fan in which the gas path through the impeller is in a direction essentially at right angles to its axis both entering and leaving the impeller at its periphery;

15. ‘Mixed flow fan’ means a fan in which the gas path through the impeller is intermediate between the gas path in fans of centrifugal and axial types;

16. ‘Short-time duty’ means working of a motor at a constant load, which is not long enough to reach temperature equilibrium;

17. ‘Ventilation fan’ means a fan that is not used in the following energy-related products:

   — laundry and washer dryers > 3 kW maximum electrical input power,

   — indoor units of household air-conditioning products and indoor household air-conditioners, ≤ 12 kW maximum airco output power,

   — information technology products;

18. The ‘specific ratio’ means the stagnation pressure measured at the fan outlet divided by the stagnation pressure at the fan inlet at the optimal energy efficiency point of the fan.
Article 3
Ecodesign requirements

1. The ecodesign requirements for fans are set out in Annex I.

2. Each fan energy efficiency requirement of Annex I Section 2 shall apply in accordance with the following timetable:

(a) first tier: from 1 January 2013, ventilation fans shall not have a lower target energy efficiency than as defined in Annex I, Section 2, Table 1;

(b) second tier: from 1 January 2015, all fans shall not have a lower target energy efficiency than as defined in Annex I, Section 2, Table 2.

3. The product information requirements on fans and how they must be displayed are as set out in Annex I, Section 3. These requirements shall apply from 1 January 2013.

4. The fan energy efficiency requirements of Annex I Section 2 shall not apply to fans which are designed to operate:

(b) in applications in which the ‘specific ratio’ is over 1,11;

(c) as conveying fans used for the transport of non-gaseous substances in industrial process applications.

5. For dual use fans designed for both ventilation under normal conditions and emergency use, at short-time duty, with regard to fire safety requirements as set out in Directive 89/106/EC, the values of the applicable efficiency grades set out in Annex I Section 2 will be reduced by 10 % for Table 1 and by 5 % for Table 2.

6. Compliance with ecodesign requirements shall be measured and calculated in accordance with requirements set out in Annex II.

Article 4
Conformity assessment

The conformity assessment procedure referred to in Article 8 of Directive 2009/125/EC shall be the internal design control system set out in Annex IV to that Directive or the management system for assessing conformity set out in Annex V to that Directive.

Article 5
Verification procedure for market surveillance purposes

When performing the market surveillance checks referred to in Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC, the authorities of the Member States shall apply the verification procedure set out in Annex III to this Regulation.
Article 6

Indicative benchmarks

The indicative benchmarks for the best-performing fans available on the market at the time of entry into force of this Regulation are set out in Annex IV.

Article 7

Revision

The Commission shall review this Regulation no later than 4 years after its entry into force and present the result of this review to the Ecodesign Consultation Forum. The review shall in particular assess the feasibility of reducing the number of fan types in order to reinforce competition on grounds of energy efficiency for fans which can fulfil a comparable function. The review shall also assess whether the scope of exemptions can be reduced, including allowances for dual use fans.

Article 8

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the 20th day following its publication in the Official Journal of the European Union.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.
ANNEX I

ECODESIGN REQUIREMENTS FOR FANS

1. Definitions for the purposes of Annex I

(1) ‘Measurement category’ means a test, measurement or usage arrangement that defines the inlet and outlet conditions of the fan under test.

(2) ‘Measurement category A’ means an arrangement where the fan is measured with free inlet and outlet conditions.

(3) ‘Measurement category B’ means an arrangement where the fan is measured with free inlet and with a duct fitted to its outlet.

(4) ‘Measurement category C’ means an arrangement where the fan is measured with a duct fitted to its inlet and with free outlet conditions.

(5) ‘Measurement category D’ means an arrangement where the fan is measured with a duct fitted to its inlet and outlet.

(6) ‘Efficiency category’ means the fan gas output energy form used to determine the fan energy efficiency, either static efficiency or total efficiency, where:

(a) ‘fan static pressure’ \( (p_{sf}) \) has been used to determine fan gas power in the efficiency equation for fan static efficiency; and

(b) ‘fan total pressure’ \( (p_f) \) has been used to determine fan gas power in the efficiency equation for total efficiency.

(7) ‘Static efficiency’ means the energy efficiency of a fan, based upon measurement of the ‘fan static pressure’ \( (p_{sf}) \).

(8) ‘Fan static pressure’ \( (p_{sf}) \) means the fan total pressure \( (p_f) \) minus the fan dynamic pressure corrected by the Mach factor.

(9) ‘Stagnation pressure’ means the pressure measured at a point in a flowing gas if it were brought to rest via an isentropic process.

(10) ‘Dynamic pressure’ means the pressure calculated from the mass flow rate, the average gas density at the outlet and the fan outlet area.

(11) ‘Mach factor’ means a correction factor applied to dynamic pressure at a point, defined as the stagnation pressure minus the pressure with respect to absolute zero pressure which is exerted at a point at rest relative to the gas around it and divided by the dynamic pressure.

(12) ‘Total efficiency’ means the energy efficiency of a fan, based upon measurement of the ‘fan total pressure’ \( (p_f) \).

(13) ‘Fan total pressure’ \( (p_f) \) means the difference between the stagnation pressure at the fan outlet and the stagnation pressure at the fan inlet.

(14) ‘Efficiency grade’ is a parameter in the calculation of the target energy efficiency of a fan of specific electric input power at its optimum energy efficiency point (expressed as parameter ‘N’ in the calculation of the fan energy efficiency).
The ‘target energy efficiency’ (\(\eta_{\text{target}}\)) is the minimum energy efficiency a fan must achieve in order to meet the requirements and is based on its electrical input power at its point of optimum energy efficiency, where \(\eta_{\text{target}}\) is the output value from the appropriate equation in Section 3 of Annex B, using the applicable integer N of the efficiency grade (Annex I, Section 2, Tables 1 and 2) and the electrical power input \(P_{e(d)}\) of the fan expressed in kW at its point of optimum energy efficiency in the applicable energy efficiency formula.

‘Variable speed drive (VSD)’ means an electronic power converter integrated — or functioning as one system — with the motor and the fan, that continuously adapts the electrical power supplied to the electric motor in order to control the mechanical power output of the motor according to the torque-speed characteristic of the load being driven by the motor, excluding variable voltage controllers where only the supply voltage for the motor is varied.

‘Overall efficiency’ is either ‘static efficiency’ or ‘total efficiency’, whichever is applicable.

2. Fan energy efficiency requirements

The minimum energy efficiency requirements for fans are set out in Tables 1 and 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fan types</th>
<th>Measurement category (A-D)</th>
<th>Efficiency category (static or total)</th>
<th>Power range P in kW</th>
<th>Target energy efficiency</th>
<th>Efficiency grade (N)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axial fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>0,125 (\leq P \leq 10)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 2,74 \cdot \ln(P) – 6,33 + N)</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10 (&lt; P \leq 500)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 0,78 \cdot \ln(P) – 1,88 + N)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>0,125 (\leq P \leq 10)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 2,74 \cdot \ln(P) – 6,33 + N)</td>
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<td>10 (&lt; P \leq 500)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 0,78 \cdot \ln(P) – 1,88 + N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centrifugal forward curved fan and centrifugal radial bladed fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>0,125 (\leq P \leq 10)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 2,74 \cdot \ln(P) – 6,33 + N)</td>
<td>37</td>
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<td>B, D</td>
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<td>Centrifugal backward curved fan without housing</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>0,125 (\leq P \leq 10)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 4,56 \cdot \ln(P) – 10,5 + N)</td>
<td>58</td>
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<td>10 (&lt; P \leq 500)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 1,1 \cdot \ln(P) – 2,6 + N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Centrifugal backward curved fan with housing</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>0,125 (\leq P \leq 10)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 4,56 \cdot \ln(P) – 10,5 + N)</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td>10 (&lt; P \leq 500)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 1,1 \cdot \ln(P) – 2,6 + N)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>0,125 (\leq P \leq 10)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 4,56 \cdot \ln(P) – 10,5 + N)</td>
<td>61</td>
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<td></td>
<td>10 (&lt; P \leq 500)</td>
<td>(\eta_{\text{target}} = 1,1 \cdot \ln(P) – 2,6 + N)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fan types</td>
<td>Measurement category (A-D)</td>
<td>Efficiency category (static or total)</td>
<td>Power range P in kW</td>
<td>Target energy efficiency</td>
<td>Efficiency grade (N)</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Mixed flow fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 4.56 \cdot \ln(P) - 10.5 + N$</td>
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<td>B, D</td>
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<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
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<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cross flow fan</td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
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<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.14 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
<td>13</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
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**Table 2**

Second tier minimum energy efficiency requirements for fans from 1 January 2015

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Fan types</th>
<th>Measurement category (A-D)</th>
<th>Efficiency category (static or total)</th>
<th>Power range P in kW</th>
<th>Target energy efficiency</th>
<th>Efficiency grade (N)</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>Axial fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 2.74 \cdot \ln(P) - 6.33 + N$</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 0.78 \cdot \ln(P) - 1.88 + N$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 2.74 \cdot \ln(P) - 6.33 + N$</td>
<td>58</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 0.78 \cdot \ln(P) - 1.88 + N$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal forward curved fan and centrifugal radial bladed fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 2.74 \cdot \ln(P) - 6.33 + N$</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 2.74 \cdot \ln(P) - 6.33 + N$</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 0.78 \cdot \ln(P) - 1.88 + N$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal backward curved fan without housing</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 4.56 \cdot \ln(P) - 10.5 + N$</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal backward curved fan with housing</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 4.56 \cdot \ln(P) - 10.5 + N$</td>
<td>61</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
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<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 4.56 \cdot \ln(P) - 10.5 + N$</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed flow fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 4.56 \cdot \ln(P) - 10.5 + N$</td>
<td>50</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross flow fan</td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>$0.125 \leq P \leq 10$</td>
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<td>$10 &lt; P \leq 500$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = N$</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
3. **Product information requirements on fans**

1. The information on fans set out in points 2(1) to 2(14) shall be visibly displayed on:

   (a) the technical documentation of fans;

   (b) free access websites of manufacturers of fans.

2. The following information shall be displayed:

   (1) overall efficiency ($\eta$), rounded to 1 decimal place;

   (2) measurement category used to determine the energy efficiency (A-D);

   (3) efficiency category (static or total);

   (4) efficiency grade at optimum energy efficiency point;

   (5) whether the calculation of fan efficiency assumed use of a VSD and if so, whether the VSD is integrated within the fan or the VSD must be installed with the fan;

   (6) year of manufacture;

   (7) manufacturer’s name or trade mark, commercial registration number and place of manufacturer;

   (8) product’s model number;

   (9) the rated motor power input(s) (kW), flow rate(s) and pressure(s) at optimum energy efficiency;

   (10) rotations per minute at the optimum energy efficiency point;

   (11) the ‘specific ratio’;

   (12) information relevant for facilitating disassembly, recycling or disposal at end-of-life;

   (13) information relevant to minimise impact on the environment and ensure optimal life expectancy as regards installation, use and maintenance of the fan;

   (14) description of additional items used when determining the fan energy efficiency, such as ducts, that are not described in the measurement category and not supplied with the fan.

3. The information in the technical documentation shall be provided in the order as presented in points 2(1) to 2(14). The exact wording used in the list does not need to be repeated. It may be displayed using graphs, figures or symbols rather than text.

4. The information referred to in points 2(1), 2(2), 2(3), 2(4) and 2(5) shall be durably marked on or near the rating plate of the fan, where for point 2(5) one of the following forms of words must be used to indicate what is applicable:

   — ‘A variable speed drive must be installed with this fan’,

   — ‘A variable speed drive is integrated within the fan’.
5. Manufacturers shall provide information in the manual of instruction on specific precautions to be taken when fans are assembled, installed or maintained. If provision 2(5) of the product information requirements indicates that a VSD must be installed with the fan, manufacturers shall provide details on the characteristics of the VSD to ensure optimal use after assembly.
ANNEX II

MEASUREMENTS AND CALCULATIONS

1. Definitions for the purposes of Annex II

   (1) ‘Inlet stagnation volume flow rate’ (q) is the volume of gas that passes through the fan per unit of time (in m\(^3\)/s) and is calculated on the basis of the mass of gas moved by the fan (in kg/s) divided by the density of this gas at the fan inlet (in kg/m\(^3\)).

   (2) ‘Compressibility factor’ is a dimensionless number that describes the amount of compressibility that the gas stream experiences during the test and is calculated as the ratio of the mechanical work done by the fan on the gas to the work that would be done on an incompressible fluid with the same mass flow, inlet density and pressure ratio, taking into account the fan pressure as ‘total pressure’ (k\(_p\)) or ‘static pressure’ (k\(_{ps}\)).

   (3) k\(_{ps}\) means compressibility coefficient for the calculation of fan static gas power.

   (4) k\(_p\) means compressibility coefficient for the calculation of fan total gas power.

   (5) ‘Final assembly’ means a finished or assembled on-site assembly of a fan that contains all the elements to convert electric energy into fan gas power without the need to add more parts or components.

   (6) ‘Not final assembly’ means an assembly of fan parts, consisting of at least the impeller, which needs one or more externally supplied components in order to be able to convert electric energy into fan gas power.

   (7) ‘Direct drive’ means a driving arrangement for a fan where the impeller is fixed to the motor shaft, either directly or with a co-axial coupling, and where the impeller speed is identical to the motor’s rotational speed.

   (8) ‘Transmission’ means a driving arrangement for a fan which is not ‘direct drive’ as defined above. Such driving arrangements may include transmissions using a belt-drive, gearbox or slipping coupling.

   (9) ‘Low-efficiency drive’ means a transmission using a belt whose width is less than three times the height of the belt or using some other form of transmission apart from a ‘high-efficiency drive’.

   (10) ‘High-efficiency drive’ means a transmission using a belt whose width is at least three times the height of the belt, a toothed belt or using toothed gears.

2. Measurement method

   For the purposes of compliance and verification of compliance with the requirements of this Regulation, measurements and calculations must be made using a reliable, accurate and reproducible method, which takes into account the generally recognised state-of-the-art measurement methods, and whose results are deemed to be of low uncertainty, including methods set out in documents the reference numbers of which have been published for that purpose in the Official Journal of the European Union.
3. Calculation method

The methodology for calculating the energy efficiency of a specific fan is based on the ratio of gas power to electrical input power to the motor, where fan gas power is the product of gas volume flow rate and pressure difference across the fan. The pressure is either the static pressure or the total pressure, which is the sum of static and dynamic pressure depending upon the measurement and efficiency category.

3.1. Where the fan is supplied as a ‘final assembly’, measure the gas power and the electric input power of the fan at its optimum energy efficiency point:

(a) where the fan does not include a variable speed drive, calculate the overall efficiency using the following equation:

$$ \eta_e = \frac{P_{u(s)}}{P_e} $$

where:

- $\eta_e$ is the overall efficiency;
- $P_{u(s)}$ is the fan gas power, determined according to point 3.3, of the fan when it is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;
- $P_e$ is the power measured at the mains input terminals to the motor of the fan when the fan is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;

(b) where the fan includes a variable speed drive, calculate the overall efficiency using the following equation:

$$ \eta_e = \left(\frac{P_{u(s)}}{P_{ed}}\right) \cdot C_c $$

where:

- $\eta_e$ is the overall efficiency;
- $P_{u(s)}$ is the fan gas power, determined according to point 3.3, of the fan when it is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;
- $P_{ed}$ is the power measured at the mains input terminals to the variable speed drive of the fan when the fan is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;
- $C_c$ is a part load compensation factor as follows:
  - for a motor with a variable speed drive and $P_{ed} \geq 5$ kW, then $C_c = 1.04$,
  - for a motor with a variable speed drive and $P_{ed} < 5$ kW, then $C_c = -0.03 \ln(P_{ed}) + 1.088$.

3.2. Where the fan is supplied as ‘not final assembly’, the fan overall efficiency is calculated at the impeller’s optimum energy efficiency point, using the following equation:

$$ \eta_e = \eta_i \cdot \eta_m \cdot \eta_T \cdot C_m \cdot C_c $$

where:

- $\eta_e$ is the overall efficiency;
- $\eta_i$ is the fan impeller efficiency according to $P_{u(s)} / P_a$;
- $\eta_m$ is the motor efficiency;
- $\eta_T$ is the transmission efficiency;
- $C_m$ is the motor efficiency factor;
- $C_c$ is the part load compensation factor for the motor as follows:
  - for a motor with a variable speed drive and $P_{ed} \geq 5$ kW, then $C_c = 1.04$,
  - for a motor with a variable speed drive and $P_{ed} < 5$ kW, then $C_c = -0.03 \ln(P_{ed}) + 1.088$. 

3.3. Where the fan is supplied as a ‘not final assembly’, measure the gas power and the electric input power of the fan at its optimum energy efficiency point:

(a) where the fan does not include a variable speed drive, calculate the overall efficiency using the following equation:

$$ \eta_e = \frac{P_{u(s)}}{P_a} $$

where:

- $\eta_e$ is the overall efficiency;
- $P_{u(s)}$ is the fan gas power, determined according to point 3.3, of the fan when it is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;
- $P_a$ is the power measured at the mains input terminals to the motor of the fan when the fan is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;

(b) where the fan includes a variable speed drive, calculate the overall efficiency using the following equation:

$$ \eta_e = \left(\frac{P_{u(s)}}{P_{ed}}\right) \cdot C_c $$

where:

- $\eta_e$ is the overall efficiency;
- $P_{u(s)}$ is the fan gas power, determined according to point 3.3, of the fan when it is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;
- $P_{ed}$ is the power measured at the mains input terminals to the variable speed drive of the fan when the fan is operating at its optimal energy efficiency point;
- $C_c$ is a part load compensation factor as follows:
  - for a motor with a variable speed drive and $P_{ed} \geq 5$ kW, then $C_c = 1.04$,
  - for a motor with a variable speed drive and $P_{ed} < 5$ kW, then $C_c = -0.03 \ln(P_{ed}) + 1.088$.
P_a is the fan shaft power at the point of optimal energy efficiency of the
impeller;

\( \eta_m \) is the nominal rated motor efficiency in accordance with Regulation
(EC) No 640/2009 whenever applicable. If the motor is not covered by
Regulation (EC) No 640/2009 or in case no motor is supplied a default
\( \eta_m \) is calculated for the motor using the following values:

— if the recommended electric input power ‘Pe’ is \( \geq 0.75 \text{ kW} \),

\[ \eta_m = 0.000278*(x^3) - 0.019247*(x^2) + 0.104395*x + 0.809761, \]

where \( x = \lg (P_e) \),

and \( P_e \) is as defined in 3.1(a),

— if the recommended motor input power ‘Pe’ is < 0.75 kW,

\[ \eta_m = 0.1462*\ln(P_e) + 0.8381, \]

and \( P_e \) is as defined in 3.1(a), where the electric input power \( P_e \) recom-
mended by the manufacturer of the fan should be enough for the fan to
reach its optimum energy efficiency point, taking into account losses
from transmission systems if applicable.

\( \eta_T \) is the efficiency of the driving arrangement for which the following
default values must be used:

— for direct drive \( \eta_T = 1.0 \),

— if the transmission is a low-efficiency drive as defined in l(9) and

\[ P_a \geq 5 \text{ kW}, \eta_T = 0.96, \text{ or} \]

\[ 1 \text{ kW} < P_a < 5 \text{ kW}, \eta_T = 0.0175 * P_a + 0.8725, \text{ or} \]

\[ P_a \leq 1 \text{ kW}, \eta_T = 0.89, \]

— if the transmission is a high-efficiency drive as defined in l(10) and

\[ P_a \geq 5 \text{ kW}, \eta_T = 0.98, \]

\[ 1 \text{ kW} < P_a < 5 \text{ kW}, \eta_T = 0.01 * P_a + 0.93, \text{ or} \]

\[ P_a \leq 1 \text{ kW}, \eta_T = 0.94. \]

\( C_m \) is the compensation factor to account for matching of components = 0.9;

\( C_c \) is the part load compensation factor:

— for a motor without a variable speed drive \( C_c = 1.0 \),

— for a motor with a variable speed drive and \( P_{ed} \geq 5 \text{ kW} \), then \( C_c = 1.04 \),

— for a motor with a variable speed drive and \( P_{ed} < 5 \text{ kW} \), then

\[ C_c = -0.03 \ln(P_{ed}) + 1.088. \]

3.3. The fan gas power, \( P_{u(s)} \) (kW), is calculated according to the measurement
category test method chosen by the fan supplier:

(a) where the fan has been measured according to measurement category A,

fan static gas power \( P_{u(s)} \) is used from the equation \( P_{u(s)} = q \cdot p_{sf} \cdot k_{ps} \),

(b) where the fan has been measured according to measurement category B,

fan gas power \( P_u \) is used from the equation \( P_u = q \cdot p_f \cdot k_p \),

(c) where the fan has been measured according to measurement category C,

fan static gas power \( P_{u(s)} \) is used from the equation \( P_{u(s)} = q \cdot p_{ed} \cdot k_{ps} \),
(d) where the fan has been measured according to measurement category D, 
fan gas power $P_u$ is used from the equation $P_u = q \cdot p_f \cdot k_p$.

4. Methodology for calculating the target energy efficiency

The target energy efficiency is the energy efficiency a fan from a given fan type must achieve in order to comply with the requirements set out in this Regulation (expressed in full percentage points). The target energy efficiency is calculated by efficiency formulas that include the electrical input power $P_{el(d)}$ and the minimum efficiency grade as defined in Annex I. The complete power range is covered by two formulas: one for fans with an electric input power from 0.125 kW up to and including 10 kW and the other for fans above 10 kW up to and including 500 kW.

There are three series of fan types for which energy efficiency formulas are developed to reflect the different characteristics of various fan types:

4.1. The target energy efficiency for axial fans, centrifugal forward curved fans and centrifugal radial bladed fans (axial fan within) is calculated using the following equations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power range P from 0.125 kW to 10 kW</th>
<th>Power range P from 10 kW to 500 kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 2.74 \cdot \ln(P) - 6.33 + N$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 0.78 \cdot \ln(P) - 1.88 + N$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where the input power $P$ is the electrical input power $P_{el(d)}$ and $N$ is the integer of the energy efficiency grade required.

4.2. The target energy efficiency for centrifugal backward curved fans without housing, centrifugal backward curved fans with housing and mixed flow fans is calculated using the following equations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power range P from 0.125 kW to 10 kW</th>
<th>Power range P from 10 kW to 500 kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 4.56 \cdot \ln(P) - 10.5 + N$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.1 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where the input power $P$ is the electrical input power $P_{el(d)}$ and $N$ is the integer of the energy efficiency grade required.

4.3. The target energy efficiency for cross flow fans is calculated using the following equations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Power range P from 0.125 kW to 10 kW</th>
<th>Power range P from 10 kW to 500 kW</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = 1.14 \cdot \ln(P) - 2.6 + N$</td>
<td>$\eta_{\text{target}} = N$</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

where the input power $P$ is the electrical input power $P_{el(d)}$ and $N$ is the integer of the energy efficiency grade required.

5. Applying the target energy efficiency

The fan overall efficiency $\eta_e$ calculated according to the appropriate method in Section 3 of Annex II must be equal to or greater than the target value $\eta_{\text{target}}$ set by the efficiency grade to meet the minimum energy efficiency requirements.
ANNEX III

Product compliance verification by market surveillance authorities

The verification tolerances defined in this Annex relate only to the verification of the measured parameters by Member State authorities and shall not be used by the manufacturer or importer as an allowed tolerance to establish the values in the technical documentation or in interpreting these values with a view to achieving compliance or to communicate better performance by any means.

When verifying the compliance of a product model with the requirements laid down in this Regulation pursuant to Article 3(2) of Directive 2009/125/EC, for the requirements referred to in this Annex, the authorities of the Member States shall apply the following procedure:

(1) The Member State authorities shall verify one single unit of the model.

(2) The model shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if:

(a) the values given in the technical documentation pursuant to point 2 of Annex IV to Directive 2009/125/EC (declared values), and, where applicable, the values used to calculate these values, are not more favourable for the manufacturer or importer than the results of the corresponding measurements carried out pursuant to paragraph (g) thereof; and

(b) the declared values meet any requirements laid down in this Regulation, and any required product information published by the manufacturer or importer does not contain values that are more favourable for the manufacturer or importer than the declared values; and

(c) when the Member State authorities test the unit of the model, the determined values (the values of the relevant parameters as measured in testing and the values calculated from these measurements) comply with the respective verification tolerances as given in Table 3.

(3) If the results referred to in point 2(a) or (b) are not achieved, the model shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.

(4) If the result referred to in point 2(c) is not achieved:

(a) for models that are produced in quantities of less than five per year, the model shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation;

(b) for models that are produced in quantities of five or more per year, the Member State authorities shall select three additional units of the same model for testing. The models shall be considered to comply with the applicable requirements if, for these three units, the arithmetical mean of the determined values complies with the respective verification tolerances given in Table 3.

(5) If the result referred to in point 4(b) is not achieved, the model shall be considered not to comply with this Regulation.

(6) The Member State authorities shall provide all relevant information to the authorities of the other Member States and to the Commission without delay after a decision being taken on the non-compliance of the model according to points 3, 4(a) and 5.

The Member State authorities shall use the measurement and calculation methods set out in Annex II.
The Member State authorities shall only apply the verification tolerances that are set out in Table 3 and shall only use the procedure described in points 1 to 6 for the requirements referred to in this Annex. No other tolerances, such as those set out in harmonised standards or in any other measurement method, shall be applied.

### Table 3

**Verification tolerances**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Verification tolerance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Overall efficiency ($\eta_e$)</td>
<td>The determined value shall not be lower than the value representing 90 % of the corresponding declared value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX IV

INDICATIVE BENCHMARKS REFERRED TO IN ARTICLE 6

At the time of adoption of this Regulation, the best available technology on the market for fans is as indicated in Table 1. These benchmarks may not always be achievable in all applications or for the full power range covered by the Regulation.

Table 1
Indicative benchmarks for fans

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fan types</th>
<th>Measurement category (A-D)</th>
<th>Efficiency category (static or total)</th>
<th>Efficiency grade</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Axial fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal forward curved fan and centrifugal radial bladed fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal backward curved fan without housing</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrifugal backward curved fan with housing</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mixed flow fan</td>
<td>A, C</td>
<td>static</td>
<td>61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cross flow fan</td>
<td>B, D</td>
<td>total</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>